

WHII.6a & b Scientific Revolution & Age of Absolutism Notes

Scientific Revolution

- Before SR, knowledge was based on superstition and belief
- Disagreeing with the RCC could put you in front of the inquisition to be excommunicated and labeled a heretic
- People began using reason (logic and observation) to figure things out
- Scientific Method was formulated by Francis Bacon
- Led to the expansion of knowledge

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Accomplishments</u>
• Copernicus		
• Bacon		
• Kepler		
• Galileo		
• Newton		
• Harvey		

Paths to Absolute Monarchies

Honors- Open your textbook to page 132. Read the page, and study the pictures. Then answer the 3 questions under "Examining the Issues" in your notes.

- Protestant Reformation weakened the power of the RCC and its leader, the Pope.
- Belief in Divine Right-monarch gets power from God
- Belief in government having total or unlimited power =absolutism

France- Cardinal Richelieu:

- Advisor to King of France
- Weakens the Hapsburg Family in 30 Years War
- Makes France more powerful and the French monarch absolute

• King Louis XIV:

- Centralizes all power in himself
- "L'etat c'est moi"="I am the state"
- Builds palace at Versailles
- Gets rid of Edict of Nantes, no more religious freedom

Prussia- Prussia-German state in Holy Roman Empire

- German states become independent of Hapsburg Family after 30 Years War
- 30 Years War makes Prussia want a strong military

• Frederick the Great:

- Becomes monarch of Prussia
- Centralizes power in himself
- Builds strong military to strengthen Prussia

Russia- Russia not like Western Europe

- Had Orthodox Church instead of RCC
- Had little contact with rest of Europe

• Peter the Great:

- Takes trip to Western Europe
- Comes back and westernizes Russia
- Centralizes all power in himself